

## DELA VBY U. S. HOLDS UP TURKISH TREATY

Supreme Council Decides to Tackle Problem Without Waiting Longer.

### MANDATES A PROBLEM

Under Secretary Polk Intimates That American Sentiment Is Against Them.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Supreme Council of the League of Nations, Paris, Aug. 2.—The entire Turkish problem is to be discussed anew next week by the Supreme Council, with the expectation that it may draw up some form of treaty for the Turks to sign without waiting for the decision of the President in regard to the Turkish mandates.

Under-Secretary Polk not only told the diplomats here but repeated it yesterday in an interview with French journalists that it was very uncertain if America would accept any mandate, his personal view being apparently that the mandates were against it. As he has just arrived from the United States just weight is given to his statements, which are responsible in part for the decision to take up the whole problem with a view of deciding within the next few days if the earlier plan of waiting for the United States shall be changed. This plan was framed by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau at the time of Mr. Wilson's departure for America, at which time he seems to have made it clear that British and Italian believe that Congress would speak definitely on this tremendous issue by the end of September. Mr. Polk now puts the date much further into the future, it would seem, and with the British troops about to be withdrawn, the problem is serious. The French and other foreigners cannot understand why the American view cannot be obtained from Congress if the President sent in a special message.

### Organic Law Necessary.

Whatever power does take the Turkish mandate must agree to submit within a year an organic law for the colony to the Council of the League of Nations, which must approve it to make it valid. This requirement already has been agreed upon by the commission appointed to draw up the various forms of mandates, which has held several sittings in London.

The forms of mandates for the African colonies and the Pacific Islands have been completed and await only the approval of the Supreme Council. The commission, of which Messrs. House, Miller, Chinda and Simon are members, has adopted a form of contract between the mandatory power and the council of the league, which in the case of these two classes of colonies in which self-government is impossible, will prevent the exploitation of the natives in any way.

This contract has clauses also insuring the equality of all nations in trading with the natives. No protective tariff can be imposed, such, for example, as the United States imposes in the Philippines. It is provided also that there shall be no discrimination in granting concessions between citizens of the mandatory power and those of other countries in the league, except that the right is reserved to such power to protect itself in granting such concessions. These contracts are entirely new in international law and probably will be the subject of much discussion as marking a great departure in some ways in the government of colonies. The commission now has to decide just how much self-government shall be required in the case of the Turkish colonies, which the mandatory power will agree to incorporate in a written constitution.

### Crane Commission Rebuked.

The American mission of inquiry headed by Charles R. Crane, sent by the Peace Conference to Syria to ascertain the wishes of the population in regard to the French mandate, is to hold the mandate over that region, has caused a storm of rebuke in French diplomatic and clerical circles. According to the French reports the Crane commission has departed from the impartial attitude which the conference expected it to take and has proceeded to establish, entirely on partisan counts, the nature and the extent of the self-determination which should be accorded to the people of the Anatolian peninsula.

One report asserts that the commission refused to accept the testimony of French scholars and ecclesiastics connected with French institutions in Syria, while they based their observations on what was told them by British, Arabian and American residents. The commission is now on its way to Paris and although the details of its report are unknown the French believe the views of the Crane statements will be difficult to establish as they are based. It is charged, chiefly on the testimony of those who seek to obtain power over the region.

French writers exhibit no little apprehension over the situation in the Orient, where the conflict between British and French interests appears to be taking on a serious aspect. The French accuse the British of intriguing against the position of France in the Levant, attained only after centuries of effort.

They charge the British representative in Syria with the intention of setting up the Emir Faisal, eldest son of the King of the Hedjaz and chief of the Arabian delegation to the peace conference, as King of Syria and with conducting a campaign tending to eliminate France from "her legitimate sphere of influence."

In these intrigues, it is asserted, the American mission has been playing a partial and biased role, to such an extent that its report probably will be rejected by France. Following the national day of Great Britain in sending the Lord Bourn of Westminster to the Levant, the French are despatching one of their noted prelates, Cardinal du Bois, Archbishop of Rouen, to Syria and Palestine to exercise his influence among the natives. It is known that the Vatican frowns upon British or American interference in these regions.

## MAJ. R. W. SCHROEDER SETS SPEED RECORD

"Supercharger," on Motor Aids High Altitude Flying.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Major R. W. Schroeder, army aviator, to-day set a new world's speed record for high altitudes, it is claimed, when he flew at a rate of 137 miles an hour at a height of 15,400 feet. He used a two-seater Leper biplane, designed by Captain Leper of the French army. It was equipped with a twelve cylinder Liberty motor and a supercharger. Lieutenant G. W. Wiley, expert aeronaut observer, was a passenger.

According to Captain B. G. Patterson, the latest development will have a marked effect on aerial navigation, because it will enable a pilot to fly at full speed and full power above the storm zone. It will also be potent in trans-oceanic flights, as it would make easy non-stop trips between New York and Chicago, regardless of weather conditions.

The supercharger is an attachment consisting of a gas turbine and centrifugal compressor, deriving its power from the red hot exhaust gases of the motor. It feeds the compressed air into the carburetor at the same pressure as at sea level, so there is no lack of oxygen regardless of altitude. It was designed by Dr. Sanford A. Moss.

## REDS END FIGHTING WITH ESTHONIANS

Copenhagen Hears Bolsheviks Have Halted War With Republic.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Hostilities between the Russian Bolsheviks and the Estonian Republic have been stopped, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

The following Bolshevik official communication dated Friday, dealing with the operations on the north Russian front was received here to-day:

"We have advanced twenty-seven miles northward of Onga. (This advance apparently is along the Gulf of Onga.)

We have abandoned Ebrokurov and Yampal. We have begun an advance in the region of Astrakhan, driving the enemy out of Vladimirovsk across the river at Akhtuba. Many of the enemy were drowned."

M. Zinovief, Governor of Petrograd, according to this despatch, stated at a recent meeting of the Soviet that Russia intended to end the war against Estonia as soon as the frontier town of Yamburg, Odov and Pskov had been retaken.

Estonian newspapers were quoted as stating that Estonia desires peace, but will not be a tool for experiments to reestablish a Russia whose political physiognomy is unknown, and that peace with Soviet Russia is possible only if an understanding should be reached with the Powers that assisted Estonia in the war against the Bolsheviks.

A Russian Telegraph Agency despatch from Omsk says that the population of Petrograd, which was 3,000,000 in 1912, has decreased under Bolshevik rule to 2,000,000, according to documents and newspapers taken from Bolshevik prisoners in Omsk. Moscow's population, these documents, who received 16,000,000 rubles in wages during a recent period produced in that time material valued at only 15,000,000 rubles.

Statistics on production showed that the Union of Workers' elements of the metal industry, which had 183,000 members before the Bolshevik revolt, now has only 60,000 members. Workingmen of the Putiloff iron works, according to these documents, who received 16,000,000 rubles in wages during a recent period produced in that time material valued at only 15,000,000 rubles.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Nicholas Tchaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, left here yesterday for London. He will endeavor to induce the British Government not to withdraw its troops from Archangel.

## POLES CROSS ZBRUCZ; PURSUE UKRAINIANS

Authority of Peace Council Said to Be Exceeded.

By the Associated Press.  
VIMNA, Aug. 2.—The Poles announce the continuance of their victorious march against the Ukrainians. They are crossing the Zbrucz River at various points. (It should be noted that the Poles were authorized by the Peace Conference to proceed only to the Zbrucz.) The Polish army's objective is said to be Kamienets, Podolia, which is the capital of Gen. Simon Petliura, the Ukrainian leader.

The Ukrainians recently resumed diplomatic relations with Rumania, having previously sent missions to Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Austria, and are said to be seeking to establish one in the United States. It is predicted here that the Ukrainians are nearing the final chapter of their struggle for independence, but, according to the Ukrainians, such a view presupposes a settlement of the entire Russian question without their consent. They assert that they, like the Serbs, will continue to fight indefinitely.

## AVIATOR HOPES TO GO UP 33,000 FEET

Rohlf's Will Try Again Tomorrow to Make New U. S. Altitude Mark.

### NEW PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Says Trips High in Air Reveal Facts of Great Scientific Value.

Another attempt to break the unofficial altitude record established by Adjutant Casale, the French aviator, will be made tomorrow by Roland Rohlf, who established a new American record in a Curtiss Wasp triplane last week. He reached on Thursday a height of 30,700 feet.

The attempt will depend, of course, upon weather conditions, for only on the best days can a plane hope to reach a height of 33,000 feet, as Rohlf's confidently expects he will go.

"I have experienced no evil effects from my trip," said Rohlf. "On Thursday night I could not sleep, but that was to be expected on account of the terrific speed at which I was forced to descend when my gasoline, six miles above camp, rushed from rarefied to dense atmosphere at the rate of better than 200 miles an hour produces a peculiar effect on the heart action, and that, I am told, is the reason why I was unable to get any rest. The sudden drop gave me a painful headache, which lasted for some time."

"I shall take every precaution on my next trial. In order to obviate the trouble I had in keeping my motor warm shutters will be provided and the gasoline pump, which became airbound, making it necessary for me to pump by hand for nearly two hours, has been adjusted. I shall also make more careful selection of the gasoline I use. In my last attempt I used a high test gas and I failed to get within 200 revolutions a minute of what I got the first time."

Will Wear More Clothing. On Thursday my hands got very cold in spite of the fact that I had on several pairs of gloves and mittens. I shall

carry more oxygen, for on both my flights my supply gave out. I always try to be as sparing as possible, not using it until I reach approximately 23,900 feet.

"What is the purpose of altitude flights? I suppose that most people think they are made merely to satisfy the vanity of the pilot or the airplane designer; something like the automobile speed race. Not at all. It has a distinct scientific value."

"It gives invaluable data to the meteorologist and will be of infinite value when the time comes for the establishment of lanes of travel for airplanes. At present our knowledge of conditions in the air is very scant, especially up as high as six miles. What we have is based largely on observations made from kites and from balloons, but these are stationary and for the most part the information is applicable only to localities in which the tests are made."

"With the airplane one can cruise about in the thin upper strata of the air and actually chart the conditions that will be expected to prevail there. It will enable us to make certain lanes of travel for airplanes of various types, say the upper levels of the expedient planes and the lower levels for the slower going machines."

"We get valuable information concerning the kind of planes and motors that will have to be built for use at various air levels. It gives us data concerning the way motors act under certain conditions and at certain levels, how the machine maneuvers, what sort of wing construction is necessary."

Six Miles Up It's 25 Below.

It is almost impossible for us to conceive that six miles above one of our bathing beaches, six miles above cities where people are sweltering in the heat, the temperature is twenty-five degrees below zero; that a wind of from 100 to 200 miles an hour is blowing.

"That information in itself will be important when commercial aviation gets to be a regular thing. With all this information at hand think how easy it will be for us to go up in a specially constructed machine, the body built perhaps on the principle of the vacuum bottle, take advantage of the 300 mile an hour wind which prevails in the east, and land in Europe in half a day."

"Because with a wind of that velocity you can conserve gasoline and simply let the wind blow you where you want to go. You can get the wind direction at various levels by means of observation kites."

"Speeds greater than we have ever thought of will be attained, and commercial aviation will take advantage of them sooner or later. We have in fact already taken advantage of them, for in their flight across the Atlantic

Alcock and Brown found a favorable wind at 10,000 feet and made the trip in sixteen hours. When we have machines capable of climbing to and flying in high altitudes still greater speeds will be attained, and this seems to be the age of speed."

### SWISS TROOPS KILL STRIKERS.

Walkout at Basel Extends to Zurich and Olten.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A despatch from Geneva under date of Friday says that during fierce rioting at Basel, in connection with the strike there, troops fired on the strikers, killing nine and wounding a large number.

ZURICH, Aug. 2.—Zurich is in the grip of a strike movement which has become so serious as to call for action by the State Council at a special session. The State Council decided at this meeting to request the Federal Council to send troops to Zurich. The Labor Executive Committee of Olten, canton of Solothurn, has proclaimed a general strike.

## SHIPPING BOARD SELLS 20 VESSELS

Wooden Ships Disposed Of to Briton at \$300,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Authority has been given for the sale in London of twenty wooden steamships of the Shipping Board fleet at a price of \$300,000 each. In announcing the sale to-day the board said the purchaser, whose name was not disclosed, had obtained an option for 100 additional craft of this type. The ships sold are of 1,500 dead-weight tons and bring the total of the wooden steamers sold by the Government to 24. The others sold were of 4,600 tons and brought \$450,000 each.

The board's announcement said the sale of the wooden steamers "offers the only opportunity in the world market to-day for the purchase of seagoing tonnage at a very attractive price," adding that the rate of \$30 a ton was "good value at bottom rates for immediate delivery."

The board is now operating 174 wooden steamers in varied service, some of them plying to all parts of the world.

### LAND MEASURE REPORTED.

Bill Asks \$500,000,000 to Aid War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Passage of the Mondell bill embodying Secretary Lane's project for farms for soldiers and sailors was recommended in a report submitted to the House to-day by Representative Sinnott, Republican, Oregon, chairman of the Public Lands Committee. The measure carries an appropriation of \$500,000,000 and was reported after exhaustive hearings had been held. Amendments recommended by the committee provide that no conscientious objector can become a beneficiary and that soldiers are to be favored in administrative positions in connection with the development of the various colonization projects. Summing up the advantages of the

bill, the report said it would open the way to work and homes on the land for the nation's war veterans; provide for the development of large tracts of land now held by private owners and provide temporary employment for large numbers of discharged soldiers and sailors while the land projects are being developed.

### TROY HAS \$50,000 FIRE.

Hotel and Several Other Buildings Burned.

TROY, Aug. 2.—Two fires caused an estimated damage of more than \$50,000 here this afternoon. W. H. Phelps's hotel in Second avenue, North Troy, and two other houses were destroyed and two were badly damaged. With the collapse of the hotel walls blazing embers were scattered over a wide radius and two two story frame dwellings located on Fifth avenue, more than a block from the hotel, ignited and were badly damaged. When the second fire started aid was summoned from Cohoes.

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WILL HOLD, BEGINNING TOMORROW, MONDAY, THEIR  
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Women's & Misses' Summer Apparel

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Small groups and odd pieces are included in this sale—not all sizes in every style, but collectively there are all sizes. All apparel marked regardless of former prices.

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Women's Tailored Suits  
Of serge, wool jersey and tweed. Also black serge in large sizes. Formerly 39.00 to 55.00 25.00

Women's Tailored Suits  
Various styles in strictly tailored and trimmed models. Formerly 59.00 to 85.00 44.00

Women's Tailored Suits  
Exclusive models of gabardine and tricotine. Formerly 85.00 to 150.00 55.00

Women's Silk Suits  
Of tussah, faille, and tricolette, in smart country styles. Formerly up to 98.00 75.00

Women's Tricolette Suits  
Handsome models in navy blue, black, white, tan, grey. Formerly 110.00 to 155.00 95.00

Women's Pongee Coats and Capes  
Made in simple utility styles for motoring and travel wear. Formerly 18.75 to 22.50 15.00

Women's Bonbonette Capes  
With brushed wool collars and scarfs, in various sport shades. Formerly 35.00 to 58.00 24.00

Women's Capes and Coats  
Two or three of a kind only in various styles of tricotine. Formerly 95.00 to 115.00 35.00

Women's Capes and Dolmans  
In various shades of duvetyne with satin tops to match. Formerly 125.00 to 135.00 75.00

Black Satin Tricolette Capes & Coats  
One or two of a kind, dressy types for afternoon or evening wear. Also several of taffeta. Formerly 79.50 to 150.00 49.50

Women's Summer Frocks  
Two or three of a kind, organdie, check and plaid gingham, voile. Formerly 29.50 & 33.50 15.00

Women's Georgette Frocks  
Distinctive frocks of pleated Georgette in flesh, white or navy. Also a few crepe de chine frocks. Formerly 35.00 to 49.50 29.50

Women's Evening Gowns  
Of taffeta, taffeta with net and of satin with metal thread. Formerly 79.50 to 95.00 49.50

Women's Wash Skirts  
A collection of skirts in various styles and colors. Formerly 5.75 to 11.50 4.50

Women's Georgette and Silk Skirts  
Odds and ends in styles and colors. Also black and white wool check skirts. Formerly 18.50 to 35.00 10.00

Women's Georgette Skirts  
Unusual skirts in flesh and white only. Formerly 22.50 14.00

Misses' Summer Frocks  
In organdie, gingham plaids, linen and voiles. Formerly 18.50 to 29.50 12.75

Misses' Summer Frocks  
Of Georgette crepe in light colors, also linen, organdie, gingham. Formerly 27.50 to 39.75 22.50

Misses' Summer Frocks  
Of Georgette crepe in light colors, also linen, organdie, gingham. Formerly 45.00 to 59.50 35.00

Misses' Capes  
A collection of serge and tricotine capes in navy blue only. Formerly 45.00 to 69.50 37.50

Misses' Tailored Suits  
Distinctly youthful models developed in serge, tricotine and Poirot twill. Formerly 55.00 to 75.00 44.00

SPORTS APPAREL DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR

Women's Sport Overblouses  
Of plain and checked Anderson Scotch gingham or of voile. Formerly 30.00 18.50

Women's Silk Sport Overblouses  
Satin, brocade silk, Roshanara crepe, and faille silk, hand painted or embroidered. Formerly 55.00 to 75.00 39.50

Tan Leather Jackets  
Made of soft, pliable leather, full lined. Formerly 50.00 35.00

Hand Woven Tweed Suits  
Plaid sport types made of imported Scotch tweeds. Formerly 79.50 49.50

Wool Jersey Suits  
Tuxedo and coat models in purple, henna, old rose and blue. Formerly 45.00 to 50.00 35.00

Women's Satin Confiners  
Of everlasting washable satin. Very Special at 1.00

Women's Lace Brassieres  
Of allover lace or combinations of lace and satin. Very Special at 1.50

Women's Fine Brassieres  
An excellent collection of distinctive brassieres of various tissues, including bandeau and camisole effects. Very Special at 4.95

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises  
Embroidered at front, strap shoulders. Very Special at 2.95

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns  
Empire model, ribbon drawn. Very Special at 4.95

Women's Bathing Frocks  
Empire model of black taffeta silk trimmed with braid and sash. Formerly 14.50 9.75

Entire Remaining Stock of Bathing Frocks & Capes

Wool Jersey, Fibre Silk, Pussywillow Silk, Fancy Velvets and Batik Costumes at  
One-Half the Regular Prices



Stretched as in the tire, good tubes do not rip when cut. They cut but do not rip.

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You are going to learn a lot more about Norwalk quality. But don't wait. Start saving your mileage-money now. Get the stuff that's in the tube. Ask us for a sample of Norwalk Rubber.



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## NORWALK TUBES and CASINGS

### Porter Will Run Police.

Augustine Drum Porter, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, will take charge of the administration of the department. It was announced last night, during the absence of Richard B. Eberhart, Commissioner, who is on his vacation. Commissioner Porter is also acting during the vacation periods of John A. Leach, First Deputy, and William J. Lahey, Second Deputy Commissioner.

### \$25,000 Motor Fire in Maplewood.

Fire destroyed yesterday the garage of the Maplewood Automobile and Machine Company at Dunnet and Oakland avenues, Maplewood, N. J., containing nine cars belonging to prominent residents of that section. The loss on the cars is estimated at \$25,000 and the loss on the garage at \$5,000. Among the cars destroyed were those of Victor Boutin, valued at \$5,000; Russell V. Adams, \$2,500, and Robert L. Stewart, \$4,700.

### PORTUNICULA DAY OBSERVED.

Many Churches in New York Archdiocese Celebrate Feast.

Roman Catholics celebrated yesterday the feast of the Portunula, a feast which is growing more popular each year. It takes its name from the little chapel of St. Mary given to St. Francis of Assisi by the Benedictines and where St. Francis asked pardon for the sins of all who would visit the Portunula on August 2. Many of the churches in the city held special services in honor of the feast, but as St. Francis was the founder of the Franciscan Order churches in charge of priests of this order were the best attended.

At first the indulgence could be gained only at the Portunula chapel, but later it was extended to all the churches of the first and second orders of St. Francis for Franciscans. In 1910 Pope Pius X. granted Bishops the privilege of naming any public church for the gaining of the indulgence.